

FIND A NEW GERMAN PLOT

New York Seems to Have Uncovered the Spy System

HEAD PERHAPS NOW IN MEXICO

Wireless Outfits Are Said to Have Been Made by Germans

New York, June 6.—The police announced yesterday that they had positive information that "the head of the German wireless system" came to this country, made plans regarding wireless outfits and other details through which information was to be conveyed to Berlin, and then departed, probably for Mexico.

The announcement was made after the police had examined the effects of Herman Frencke, an electrical engineer, and four other men held in connection with an alleged conspiracy to violate the postal laws, a technical charge.

It was declared by the police that they had discovered where wireless outfits were assembled in this city and the latter sent out, some finding their way into Mexico and some probably reaching points in South America.

The police said further they had found 150 distinct wireless outfit plans and drawings and that they had learned the name of the man who placed his O. K. on the bills for the supplies.

They declined to divulge the name of this man. Frencke, whose arraignment yesterday was expected to develop additional evidence of value, was said by the police to have been an engineer aboard one of the Hamburg-American liners until a year ago, when he went to work in the main office of the company here.

The police asserted Frencke had admitted that on 16 different occasions he took letters from Germans living in Manhattan and delivered them to German sailors in Hoboken and Brooklyn, who said they would find a way to get them into Germany.

In the homes of some of the men under arrest, the police announced, were found papers disclosing that German agents had been assembling parts of wireless apparatus in a downtown store-room.

When mechanists working in the place discovered the nature of their work they were said by the police to have given up their employment, and the "factory" was moved to another store-room, the outside of which was disguised as a tea and coffee importing warehouse.

The man said by the police to have been the head of the German wireless system was declared to have supervised the work in connection with the wireless plants.

ON THE TRAIL

Authorities Believe They're Running the German Agents to Earth.

New York, June 6.—Arraignment yesterday of Herman Frencke, an electrical engineer, who was arrested Monday night charged with conspiracy in violating the postal laws, was expected to develop additional evidence of an alleged "underground" mail system to Germany. Just what connection, if any, Frencke has with the three men arrested on Sunday was not divulged by the authorities after his arrest, but it was believed that other more important arrests were to be made soon.

Besides Frencke the men under arrest are Harry E. Perissi, Irving Bonaparte and Axel B. Melcher, the last named being a saloon keeper in Brooklyn. Perissi and Bonaparte are employees of a German electrical company. The government alleges that the three men sent mail matter to and from Germany by having it carried by members of the crews of Norwegian ships. Documents found in offices occupied by Perissi are said to show shipments of electrical parts to Mexican coast cities during the past two months.

Whether any of the wireless parts reached Mexican ports is not known and it was intimated that not until this fact was definitely established could it be ascertained if a more direct means of communication with Germany was established than the mail system.

PRACTICAL PROHIBITION

Would Result from Taxes Proposed by Senate Committee.

Washington, June 6.—Distillers' representatives declared yesterday that the manufacture of whiskey and other spirits during the war would be virtually stopped under the prohibition tax on grain, molasses and other ingredients written into the war tax bill by the Senate finance committee.

The prohibition feature will have to be acted upon by the Senate and House before being effective.

The committee yesterday revived wine and beer taxes and documentary stamp taxes in the bill.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25cat all druggists.

SAXON SIX

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR FIVE PEOPLE



There are forty inspectors at the Saxon factory, whose sole duty it is to see that every car that goes to the shipping dock is in perfect condition. That is one of the ways your satisfaction is assured.

B. W. Goodfellow
199 No. Main Street

YOUR BILIOUSNESS

and constipation, headache, drowsiness, coated tongue, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, quickly disappear if you take Hood's Pills. Many say these pills act better on the liver and bowels than anything else. Do not gripe. 25c. of druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

U-BOAT TOLL AGAIN REDUCED

Last Week Best Since Unrestricted Submarine Warfare Began—American Ships Aiding.

London, June 6.—The weekly report of losses of British merchant vessels in the submarine campaign will again show a favorable total when it is issued today. In some respects the last week has been the best since unrestricted submarine warfare was inaugurated. Last Friday was a blank day on the records; that is, no losses of British merchantmen occurred. It is the first time this has happened for a long period. The arrival of American units has helped in more ways than one. Among other things, it has instilled a friendly rivalry in the campaign against the submarines, stimulating the morale and adding to the keenness of the men of both fleets.

URGE ANALYSIS OF EACH CITY'S GARBAGE

The Waste of Human Food and Stock Feed Thus Revealed Will Lead to Immediate Reforms.

"Have your city food chemist analyze your city garbage from week to week and publish prominently what he finds as an index of food saving or waste in your community," is the suggestion the U. S. department of agriculture is making to municipal authorities throughout the country. Where there is no official chemist, the department points out, local chemists capable of determining percentages of garbage collection ordinances, requiring that no glass, tin, wood, burnt matches, paper, string or inorganic trash be mixed with the vegetable material, meat scraps, or bones which can be used for feed.

Vast amounts of bread, meat and edible fats are wasted in garbage and tons of valuable feedstuff for animals are lost to the food supply of the nation by usual garbage reduction or disposal methods. One of the first results from the careful analysis of city garbage should be the passage of more rigid enforcement of garbage collection ordinances, requiring that no glass, tin, wood, burnt matches, paper, string or inorganic trash be mixed with the vegetable material, meat scraps, or bones which can be used for feed.

This dual collection of garbage and trash is being rigidly enforced by Germany in all cities of 40,000 people. Garbage so collected from a population of 17,000,000 people in Germany, although the German garbage pail always has been far leaner than the American one and is especially light at this period, furnished briquettes rich in protein which when fed to dairy cattle produced 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 quarts of milk daily.

In most American cities, however, garbage is sent to reduction plants, where all the fat and oil it contains is recovered for use in making soap or greases. The residue after the oil is extracted is used as fertilizer or dumped into the ocean. This practice has been highly profitable because the American garbage pail is very rich in fat. American garbage averaging 3 per cent of fat, while German garbage rarely shows even 1 per cent of fat, as the German people never have been wasteful of animal or other fats. Another reason for the use of the reduction method is that in many cities ordinances prevent the use of garbage for feeding animals, particularly dairy cows, although there is no valid hygienic objection to the use of dried and properly sterilized garbage as food for cattle or hogs.

The department specialists believe that as the thrift idea gains ground less and less fat will be thrown into the garbage pail and are hopeful that the time is not far distant when the amount of fat will make reduction for the recovery of oils hardly worth while. This will mean that a lot of excellent and valuable foodstuff now being wasted as food will never get into the garbage pail. Even when all fat is eliminated, however, and waste of bread and cereals and meat has been reduced to a minimum, the garbage pail nevertheless will contain in the form of parings, plate scraps and trimmings a vast amount of material which should be conserved and used as feed for hogs, cattle or poultry. First, however, the people must face the facts and know the truth of their waste, and in bringing this waste home local chemists can render effective service.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Scores.

At Boston—Boston 11, Cleveland 4.
At Philadelphia—Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3.
At Washington—St. Louis 6, Washington 2.

New York—(First game) New York 5, Detroit 1; (second game) Detroit 6, New York 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost	Pct.
Boston	29	12	.707
Chicago	29	13	.688
New York	23	18	.561
Cleveland	24	23	.511
Detroit	17	24	.415
St. Louis	17	25	.405
Washington	15	27	.357
Philadelphia	13	26	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Scores.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 3, Boston 2 (11 innings).
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 6, New York 5.
At Chicago—Rain.
At Pittsburgh—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost	Pct.
New York	23	13	.639
Chicago	28	17	.622
Philadelphia	23	14	.621
St. Louis	21	29	.512
Boston	14	19	.424
Cincinnati	19	26	.422
Brooklyn	14	29	.412
Pittsburgh	14	27	.341

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Dressed Pork Is Easier at 18c—Potatoes \$2.50@ \$2.75 Per Bu.

FRESH EGG PRICES ARE FIRM

And Butter Brings from 38@42 Cents Per Pound

Barre, Vt., June 6, 1917.

Dressed pork easier. Fresh egg prices firm. Wholesale quotations: Dressed pork—Easy at 18c. Veals—17@17½c. Fowls—28@30c. Fresh eggs—36c. Butter, creamery—40@42c. Butter, dairy—38@40c. Potatoes—\$2.50@ \$2.75. Rhubarb—\$1 per 100 lbs.

IN BOSTON MARKETS

Butter Prints 46@46½c Per Pound—Eggs 38@43c.

Boston, June 6.—Jobbing prices: Butter—Fancy northern creamery in tubs 44½@45c, boxes 45½@46c, prints 46@46½c, fancy western creamery 44@44½c, good to choice creamery 43@43½c, fair to good 42@42½c, renovated butter 41@41½c, ladies 36@36½c. Cheese—New York twins fancy 25½@26c, fair to good 24@25c, Young America 26½@27c. Eggs—Fancy nearby henner 42@43c, choice eastern 41@42c, fresh western extras 41@42c, prime fresh 39@40c, fresh 38@39c.

BEEF STOCK PRICES EASIER.

Less Demand at Brighton Market—Calves and Hogs Firm and Unchanged.

Brighton, Mass., June 6.—Beef stock was a little easier in demand and price at the Brighton stockyards yesterday morning, but calves and hogs were firm and practically unchanged.

Heavy beef stock was somewhat easier, owing to the dull demand for dressed beef in the city markets. One choice pair of steers sold at 12c, but this was the extreme, average tops selling at 10@11c, good cattle at 9@10c, and light cattle at 8@9c.

Fancy beef cows and heifers sold up to 9@9½c and occasionally more, but the demand for such stock was light. Canners and low grade cows sold readily at full prices, canners being quotable at 6@6½c, with ordinary cows at 6½@7c, and good cows at 7@8½c, according to condition.

Best beef bulls brought 9½@10c or better, average bulls selling at 7½@8c and bologna bulls at 7@7½c. Fancy calves in small lots sold up to 14c, bunch lots being quotable at 13@13½c, with fair lots at 11@12c and grassers and drinkers at 10@11c.

Choice, small spring lambs would bring \$10 each, when available, but supplies were light. Western lambs were worth 15@16c, live weight, with local receipts selling at 9@13c. Sheep were quotable at 7@10c, but arrivals at the local yards of both sheep and lambs were very small. Both live and dressed hogs were quoted on the same basis as a week ago, live hogs selling at Brighton yesterday at 15½@16.30c, and rough lots at 15½@15¾c.

Milch cows are selling very slowly, prices ranging from \$50@800 for ordinary milkers, to \$100@115 and occasionally more for fancy milkers.

Dressed hogs are unchanged from last week, the Boston packers quoting 20@20½c, the same as a week ago.

POTATOES ROTTING IN CARS.

Government Investigators Find 15 Cars loaded on Siding at Seatonville, Ill.

Chicago, June 6.—Government investigators inquiring into the reasons for high priced coal in Illinois recently discovered 15 cars loaded with potatoes on a siding near Seatonville, Ill. The potatoes, from the shipping directions on the cars, had originally been sent to Chicago. From their condition the investigators concluded they had been left on the siding to spoil, while high prices were being maintained in the Chicago market.

Oliver E. Pagan, government expert, who drew the indictments returned Saturday against the alleged egg speculators, will return here next week. The investigation of the food situation will continue before the June grand jury.

IRISH CONVENTION PERSONEL COMPLETED

British Government is Merely Waiting Decision of Some Parties Interested in It.

London, June 6.—The government completed last week its proposal as to the composition of the Irish convention. Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, told the members of the lower chamber yesterday that the cabinet was now awaiting the decision of some of the parties interested who are holding a meeting to consider it. Their decision is expected in the course of the next few days.

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How to Master the Machinery of the Body

(By N. B. Cook, M. D.)

The machinery of the body needs to be oiled, kept in good condition, just as the automobile or bicycle. Why should the human neglect his own machinery more than that of his horse or his engine? Yet most people do neglect themselves. Their tongue has a dark brown color, skin sallow, breath bad, yet they fail to see that their machinery needs attention. Everybody should take a mild laxative at least once a week. A pleasant way to clear the tongue and the highly colored water noticed in the morning is to take a laxative which will cure the inactive liver and biliousness.

A pleasant vegetable pill is made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe, and jalap, made into a tiny pellet and coated with sugar. First put up by Dr. Pierce nearly 30 years ago. Druggists sell these vegetable pellets in vials—simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

If backache, swelling urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, gout or sciatica, if you suspect that you have kidney or bladder trouble, write Dr. Pierce, at Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., send a sample of urine, and describe symptoms. A physician and chemist will examine it without charge and you will be under no obligation whatever. Dr. Pierce's Anuric tablets cannot fail to help you, because their action flushes the kidneys of impurities and puts strength into them.

Obtain a 50-cent box of Anuric (double strength) to-day from your druggist in town. From personal observation in large hospital practice, Anuric will give you speedy relief.—Adv.

U. S. STEAMER MONGOLIA IN ANOTHER SCRAP

U-Boat Fires Torpedo and Yankee Guns Answer with Four Shells—Neither Damaged.

London, June 6.—The American steamship Mongolia fired four shots on June 1 at a German submarine which discharged a torpedo at the liner. Neither the Mongolia nor the submarine was damaged.

REPLANTING GARDEN SPACE.

Home Gardeners Should Plan to Follow Early Harvested Crops with Others.

Now that radishes, lettuce and in some sections peas, spinach and other early crops are being harvested, home gardeners should be making their preparations to utilize the freed space by planting other crops, say specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture.

In planning for these plantings, the specialists suggest, it is well at all times, but especially this year, to concentrate efforts on the production of vegetables that have considerable food value and on those which may be stored in their natural condition, dried or canned for winter use. Late Irish potatoes is one of the most important crops that can be grown on the freed ground. Navy beans furnish substantial food which is easily stored, and the present market prices make it worth while in sections where they thrive, to replant space from which crops have been harvested, with this legume.

Other vegetables having considerable food value from which choice may be made for late plantings include sweet corn, string beans, late sorts, turnips, tomatoes, squash and pumpkins. As far north as northern New Jersey, south-eastern Pennsylvania, central Ohio, central Indiana, northern Illinois and central Iowa, sweet potatoes also may be depended on to mature from plantings made as late as June 10 on sandy land.

Among the less nutritious vegetables which may be planted in soil freed by early harvests are late cabbage and cucumbers. Winter onions, fall lettuce and fall radishes also may be planted late in the season.

It is not essential, the specialists point out, to wait until all radishes, heads of lettuce and other early maturing plants are removed before planting seeds or setting plants for succeeding crops. Corn or beans, for example, may be started in spaces made in radish or lettuce rows or between the rows. The radishes or lettuce will then be harvested before the late planted crops need all the ground. Equally satisfactory results can be obtained from the combination of other early and late vegetables.

Better Sanitation Needed in Rural Schools.

In the interests of efficiency and health there is increasing necessity for the application of scientific medical and sanitary knowledge to the administration of the public schools, in the opinion of the public health service.

In general, the faults observed in rural schools, the annual report of the service declares, are due to a lack of skilled advice, especially in regard to the location, construction and equipment of school buildings and disregard of sanitary principles governing water supplies, the disposal of sewage, ventilation, temperature, illumination, and the arrangement of school desks and blackboards. During the past fiscal year surveys have been made in rural districts of several states and many thousand school children have been examined. These examinations have included thorough testing of the eyes by competent oculists, tests of mental capacity, and the effect of sanitary environment on school progress, as well as inspections for the customary physical defects.

The conclusion is reached that there is great need for improvement in rural schools and that communities themselves will benefit if conditions are bettered, the schools serving as object lessons for surrounding sections. Conditions in country districts have been found below those in the cities and it is apparent that organized health work has largely been confined to the latter. Considered from a sanitary standpoint alone the public health service is in favor of the consolidation of rural schools, since it most eventually result in the providing of better buildings and the organization of systems of efficient sanitary inspections.

An Elephantine Pill

By F. A. MITCHEL

There was never a doctor in the mining center of Luckyville till some of the miners went away and got married. The men while alone didn't think they needed a doctor. When they shot one another they shot to kill; when they got sick they waited till they got well or died. Up to the time the women came no one had died from disease. The women had been used to having a doctor within call and could not readily get used to having no one on whom to shift the responsibility when they were ailing. When children came the necessity seemed all the greater.

They called upon a doctor to come and settle among them from a neighboring mining town where the men had not taken to themselves wives and the cry of the babe had not been heard. The men were uncouth and needed or at least expected radical treatment. But the doctor at last won their confidence and was permitted to give them medicine when they needed it and to tell them frankly when they did not need it.

Dr. Truax was a new thing in Luckyville. Some of the men—those who had no family—poohpoohed at the idea of a sawbones in a place where no one ever died. They said that his pills and his powders might have some effect on the children, but to give such doses to men was like pouring water down a hole in the ground. They sneered at the women who relied upon the doctor and who when told to give a baby a teaspoonful of a few drops diluted in a glass of water every two hours would watch the clock to make sure that the dose went down on the minute.

One of the most contemptuous of the men in his opinion of the doctor's methods was Mike O'Rourke, whose name indicated that he was a son of Erin. Mike stood six foot three and was large in proportion. One day he failed to feel as well as usual, but went to his work expecting to wear out whatever might be the matter with him. But he came home feeling no better, and the next day it was the same with him, and the next and the next. He did not grow worse, but failed to grow better.

"Why don't you go to the doctor, Mike?" said a friend. "Mebbe he'll give you somepin to get the trouble out of you."

"The doctor?" sneered Mike. "What do I want with the doctor? He'd give me a drop o' somethin' in a gallon of water and expect it to make me well."

But after a week's waiting for a return of health Mike concluded that if the doctor didn't do him any good at least he would do him no harm. So he yielded to the advice of his friends and called on the physician at his office. Truax asked him his symptoms, tested him for fever and other troubles, then gave him some little white pills, telling him to take one every hour and come again the next day. Mike departed and when asked about his visit said:

"He stuck a little glass rod into me mouth that looked like a toy thermometer. Then he looked at me tongue. I felt as if I had gone back to me child hood, and everything was got up for me in thin days. When he'd got through with his tiny fussin' he gave me these pills. Look at 'em. Ye can hardly see 'em without a glass."

The next morning Mike reappeared at the doctor's office.

"Doctor," he said, "I took the little pills ye give me. I didn't string 'em out; I took 'em all at once, and even then there was so little of 'em that I

Straw Hats!

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If you have not yet invested in a new one come in and see our splendid stock of fresh new straws and Panamas.

We'll put you in gear with the weather and in gear with the proper style—at the right price.

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couldn't taste 'em. Give me a dose for a man; not a measly little chap with an arm like an ax handle, but a good, big feller, a 200 pounder like me. I want somethin' that'll take hold of me and push the disease out of me."

The doctor looked at the speaker until he had finished, then without a word turned and went into a room where he kept his medicines. When he returned he gave Mike a pill as big as a walnut.

"I reckon," said the man of drugs, "that I didn't consider your size. You need a larger quantity and stronger medicine. There's a dose that will take hold of a man like you. I was once called to a menagerie to treat a sick elephant. I gave him one of those pills, and the next day he was so full of vim that he cleaned up his keeper."

"Now ye're gittin' down to business, doctor," he said.

"Come again tomorrow," said Truax. About noon the next day the doctor saw a tall man whose clothes seemed too big for him staggering up the walk that led to his office. The party came in and sank on to a sofa. He was Mike O'Rourke.

"Doctor," he gasped, "are ye shure it was an elephant ye give that pill to or was it one o' them big fellers they dig out o' the ground they call mammoths?"

"How did it work?" asked the doctor.

"Work? It worked like a stick o' dynamite."

"Do you feel better this morning?" "I feel as if I'd been skinned inside." The doctor poured something in a tumbler and gave it to his patient to drink. Mike took it down and said it went right to the spot.

"I knew I needed a stiff dose, docther," he said, "and I got it." Mike left the doctor convinced that it was the big pill he needed. At any rate, he got well.

The doctor's dose was not permanently harmful.

Domestic Cynicism.

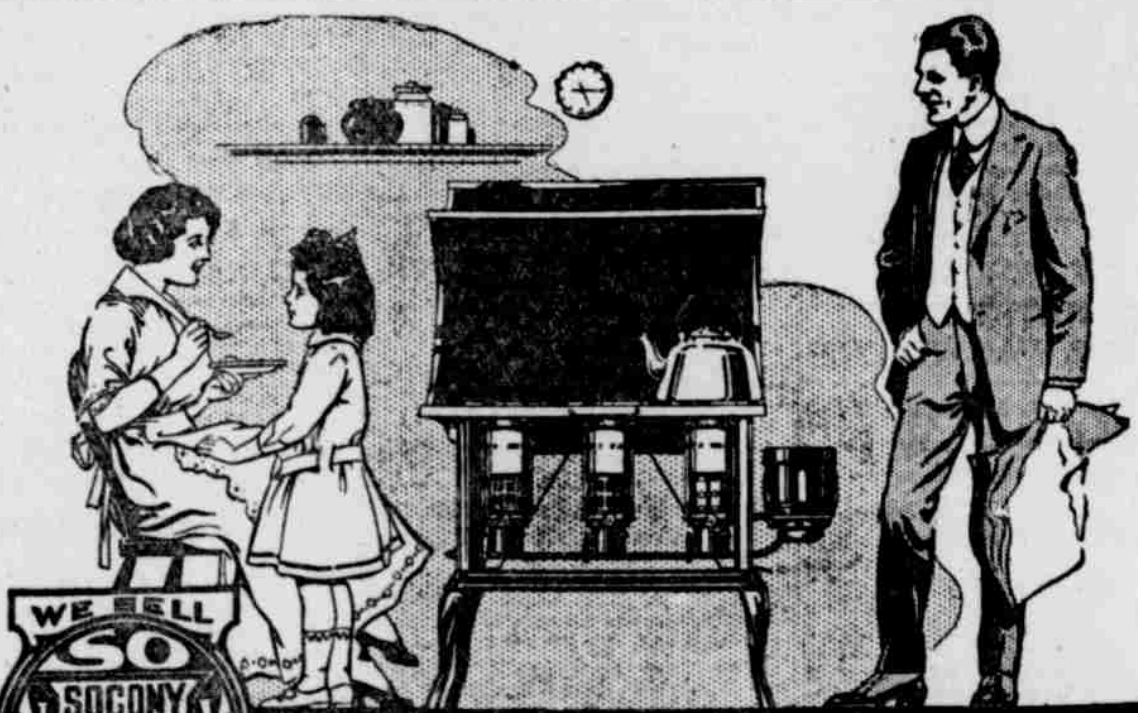
"Before we were married you used to send me candy and flowers." "That's true. The days have long since passed when I could pose as a self sacrificing hero in your eyes at the nominal expense of a package of confectionery and a bouquet."—Washington Star.

Better Than He Thought.

"The first thing I did as probate judge," said Judge John F. Murry, "was to talk to a woman who wanted to be her husband's 'executioner.' I was relieved when she told me that he was dead."—"Bench and Bar of Boone County, Mo."

Not Easily Caught.

Wife—I see you're putting on your new coat. It makes my old hat look awfully shabby. Husband—Is that so? Well, that's soon mended. I'll put on my old coat.—Fleegende Blatter.



FOR YOUR FAMILY

SMALL, middle-sized, or a great big family—there's a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove designed for it. And whatever model you choose—it's sure to cut your kitchen drudgery in half.

No coaling up, no shaking down. No delay, no uncertainty. You can see where the flame is set and there it stays. Cooks fast or slow as you like. Perfect combustion inside the Long Blue Chimney turns all the oil into heat. In use in more than 2,500,000 homes.